THE Numb. 100.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, June 23, to Friday, June 30, 1738.

They write from the Hague, March 13.

THAT M. Ginckel, Miniſter of the States General at Berlin, in a Letter to M. Fagel, informs him, that the Day the Letter came away, he was invited by the Pruſſian Miniſters of State to a Conference held between them and the mediating Powers, in Relation to the Affair of Juliers and Bergue, at which M. de Borck deliver'd to each of them a Copy of the King of Pruſſia's Anſwer to the Plan of Accommodation drawn by the Mediators; and at the ſame Time that Miniſter, and Meſſ. de Podewels and Thulemeyer, acquainted him and the other Miniſters, that the King was under a Neceſſity of oppoſing the ſtipulated Articles of giving a proviſional Poſſeſſion to the Prince of Sultzbach; which he adds, was confirmed to him the ſame Evening by the King himſelf, whom he had the Honour of meeting at a Wedding at M. de Grumkow's. In this Letter M. Ginckel incloſed a Copy of the King of Pruſſia's Anſwer, the Contents of which are as follow.

'The King of Pruſſia obſerves with Pleaſure and 'great Acknowledgment, that the Emperor, their Ma-'jeſties of Great-Britain and France, and their High 'Mightineſſes, are willing to employ their Mediation to 'accommodate the Miſunderſtandings which ſubſiſt be-'tween his ſaid Majeſty the King of Pruſſia and the Prince 'of Sultzbach, upon the Subject of Juliers and Bergue, 'in an amicable Manner.

'His Majeſty's Inclination to preſerve the publick 'Tranquility, perfectly correſponds with that of the four 'concerted Powers; and his Majeſty flattering himſelf 'that their Mediation, when it ſhall take Place, will in 'all Reſpects be impartial, will do nothing in Oppoſi-'tion to their Regulations, for which he will always 'have the utmoſt Regard, unleſs, contrary to all Expec-'tation, Demands, repugnant to his Glory and Intereſt, 'ſhould oblige him to think otherwiſe.

'There is but one Thing that gives the King Uneaſi-'neſs, which is, that his Majeſty finds in the Memorial 'preſented ſome Time ſince to the Court of Manheim, 'Expreſſions which ſeem to indicate, that a proviſional 'Poſſeſſion for the Prince of Sultzbach of the Dutchies 'of Juliers and Bergue will be eſtabliſhed.

'His Majeſty does not comprehend how ſuch a Regu-'lation can be reconciled with the Impartiality of a Me-'diation, nor under what Shadow of Juſtice the Right of 'Poſſeſſion of thoſe Dutchies ſhould be taken from him 'to whom they juſtly belong, and be given to a Prince 'who has not the leaſt Right to them, not having even 'made Claim to them before the competent Judge.

'It's impoſſible for his Majeſty, how great ſoever in 'other Reſpects his Deference for the four concerted Pow-'ers may be, to conſent to ſuch a Regulation. In agree-'ing to a Project like this, he ſhould do ſo much Wrong 'to his Intereſt as that no Reſervation, Reſtriction, nor 'Modification, can give him a ſatisfactory Equivalent.

'Wherefore his Majeſty promiſes himſelf from the 'Equity of the four Powers above-mentioned, that they 'will not expect it from him, and that they will have 'the Goodneſs to declare themſelves in ſuch Manner up-'on this Article, that his Majeſty may be enabled to give 'his ultimate Anſwer to the Memorials deliver'd by the 'Miniſters of the above Powers.'

Letters from the Hague informs us, that ſince the Anſwer given by the King of Pruſſia to the mediating Powers, relating to the Succeſſion of Juliers and Bergue, frequent Conferences have been held among the States Deputies, and the Imperial, Britiſh, and French Miniſters. It was indeed expected, that the King of Pruſſia would object to the putting of the Prince of Sultzbach into a proviſional Poſſeſſion, but is was not thought that his Declaration upon that Subject would have been ſo cathegorical. The States General have this Affair under the moſt ſerious Conſideration, they being informed, by Letters from Berlin, that 'tis ſtrongly reported there, that a Body of Pruſſian Troops will ſhortly encamp in the County of Cleves. In a late Conference held on that Subject with the Miniſters before-mentioned, at which aſſiſted many Deputies, and among them the Grand Penſionary, and the Griffier Fagel, were repreſented the Conſequences which might juſtly be feared, ſhould the King of Pruſſia execute the Deſign he ſeems to have formed of oppoſing, by Force of Arms, the Prince of Sultzbach from taking the Poſſeſſion as ſtipulated for him. To which the Marquis de Fenelon, Ambaſſador from France, immediately anſwer'd, *That if the King of Pruſſia ſhould even execute his Threats, there was not ſo much to be feared from him,* 20,000 *French Troops, joined with thoſe of the Elector Palatine, being ſufficient to protect the Countries of* Juliers *and* Bergue *againſt all Attempts upon them, be they formed of what Power ſoever.* In Anſwer to which it was obſerved, that there yet Means to prevent Things from coming to Extremities. The Reſult of the Conference was, that the ſeveral Miniſters ſhould write to their reſpective Courts, to deſire them to uſe their moſt preſſing Inſtances to put an End to this thorny Affair, and prevent the Conſequences of an open Rupture, their High Mightineſſes having good Reaſon to wiſh that no new Troubles may break out in their Neighbourhood.

Notwithſtanding the Repreſentations made ſome time ſince by Baron Schmerling, the Imperial Miniſter at the Court of France, concerning the Fortifications which are making upon the Frontiers of Lorrain, thoſe Works are continued. The Prince of Lichtenſtein, Ambaſſador from the Emperor, has repreſented to M. Amelot, Secretary of State, that though his Imperial Majeſty was fully perſuaded that what was doing by Order of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, was no ways contrary to the good Underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the two Courts, yet it is to be feared that the States of the Empire may look upon it in a different Light, and take Umbrage thereat; and that the rather, becauſe the Treaty of Peace between his Imperial Majeſty and France is not ſign'd in Form, nor the Limits between the Empire and Lorrain yet ſettled; wherefore the Emperor well hopes, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will diſcontinue carrying on a Work which may have a very bad Conſtruction put upon it: To which M. Amelot replied, that the King had nothing more in View than to employ the Troops which are in Lorrain; and that the Works they are making are of ſuch little Importance, that there is no Ground to take Umbrage at them; nevertheleſs, the King would order a Stop to be put to them.

It appears by Letters from Paris, dated the 10th Inſt. N. S. that Cardinal Fleury's Indiſpoſition has given Riſe to ſundry Reports. Some give out, that his Eminency has deſired the King to diſcharge him from the Miniſtry, and

and that he has nominated three Noblemen for his Majesty to chuse one of them to succeed him: And they add, that an Apartment is actually fitting up for the Cardinal at Vaucresson, the Seat of M. Herault, the Lieutenant-General of the Police, about 2 Leagues from Versailles, whither his Eminency intends to go and take the Air, assoon as his Strength will permit him; but all this is very uncertain.

M. de Bremont is actually translating the Transactions of the Royal Society of London into French, which will consist of 40 or 50 Volumes in Quarto, in the same Size as the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and that two Volumes will be published in six Weeks or two Months.

The Archbishop of Vienna has made Proclamation of an universal Jubilee for a Fortnight, granted by the Pope, to commence on the 16th, and end on the 30th of this Month, which according to the New Style, is Palm Sunday. The Godly are thereby injoin'd, during this Term, to visit all the Churches of Vienna, or at least one of the three Parish Churches of St. Stephen, St. Michael, and St Mary of the Scots, to beg of God to continue the Peace among the Christian Princes, and to implore the Divine Blessing upon the Imperial Arms, and the Extirpation of Heresies, especially that of the Turks. They are likewise injoined by the Bull to give Alms, to fast every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, to make a sincere Confession of all their Sins, and to receive the Communion on the Sunday following with a lively Repentance; for which end, the Confessors are authorised to grant a full Absolution from all Sins, and a Dispensation from all Vows, of what Nature soever, except those of Religion and Chastity.

The Imperial Court having received Advice, that the Inhabitants of Imperial Croatia begin again to be very tumultuous, and refuse to conform to some late Regulations made for the good Order and Tranquility of the Province, have sent for the Count d'Esterhasi, who is the Ban or Governor-General of that Country, to let him know, that if the Croats don't return to their Duty of their own Accord, the Emperor will be obliged to treat them with less Indulgence than he has done hitherto: And 'tis actually believed, that if a Calm be not speedily restored in that Country, the Court will send Troops thither to reduce the Mutineers by Force of Arms, and to punish the Ring leaders with exemplary Severity.

March 21. Another Letter from Paris takes Notice, that since the Cardinal has been on the mending Hand, there is not so much Caballing as there was between the Parties of the Orleans and Bourbon-Conde Families, for supplying the Vacancies, if the Cardinal should drop, and that his Eminency has some Thoughts now of appointing his own Successor, who they say, will be the Archbishop of Tours. Mean Time, the News of his Recovery has raised the French India Company's Stock to 1985.

They write from Amsterdam, that the Affair of seizing in Utrecht, at the Instance of the Court of France, the Copy of a Book wrote by M. de Mongeron, has not succeeded so well as the Embassador of that Court could have wished. Some Account was given of this Transaction in the Month of January last, the Particulars whereof, were as follows: The Aldermen of Utrecht, who pretend that their Authority is independant of the Council of the Town, had seised and carried away the Copies of M. Mongeron's Book; upon which, the Council taking Cognizance of this Matter, disapprov'd of the Conduct of the Aldermen, which they thought an Infringement upon the Laws and Liberties of the Republick, and therefore, in direct Opposition to what they had done, licensed the printing and selling of this Book. The Marquis de Fenelon, who had greatly bragg'd to the Cardinal, both of his Zeal and Success in this Affair, has been greatly Crest-fallen since the Resolution of the Town Council, there being nothing that could have given him greater Mortification. The Cardinal has sent Orders to make sharp Complaints of the Council's Resolution, to the States General, and therein to represent, *That the Refusal of granting a Request of this Nature, was quite contrary to all Expectation, there being nothing in it which at all interfered with the Authority of the Republick.* The French, in this Case, have made a vigorous Push at imposing Laws upon the Dutch Press, in which, had they succeeded, the latter must have printed nothing without the Permission of the Court of France; a blessed Condition for a free State to have been in!

Edinburgh, March 7. We hear that Thomas Linnen, who had for some Time been out of this Place, having in June last been declared Fugitive, as being accessary to the Murder of Capt. Porteous, having, on his Return home to Edinburgh, understood the Danger he was in thereby, and conscious of his own Innocence, did on Saturday last present himself to the Lord Justice Clerk, craving that he might speedily be brought to Trial, and so discharged from the Imputation of that Crime; upon which the Lord Justice Clerk in Terms of the Act for the more effectual bringing to Justice, &c. committed him to the Tolboth of this City, and he this Day begins to run his Letters of Intimation.

Limerick, Feb. 28. A Woman in this Town of sixty four Years of Age, who was married for the first Time, about twelve Months since, was last Saturday brought to Bed of a Lusty Boy.

Reading, March 13. Last Saturday John Sturabout, alias Ambrose Strange, for Murder, and James Brown, for returning from Transportation, were both hang'd here. Strainge was afterward hung in Chains on Coldborne Hill in Tilehouse-heath, but James Brown was taken away by his Friends, in order to be interr'd at Kingsclear among his Relations. They were both very Penitent, and behav'd in Manner becoming their unhappy Circumstances.

Strainge was born in Oxfordshire, and Brown in Hampshire, both were bred to Husbandry, and were the Issue of very honest Parents. Brown has left behind him a Wife, an honest industrious Woman, and One Child; but Strange was never married. Neither of them were above 25 Years of Age.

One Day last Week the Bones of a Man, supposed to be murdered, were found in a Pit adjoining to [illegible] Copice, in the Parish of Cranfield: These Bones were first discovered by a Labourer, who, while his Companion went to Dinner, was walking to and fro, and spying a Crab-tree growing in the Pit, from whence he thought he might cut two or three Swingles, he went into the Pit, when, to his Surprize, he saw a Hat lying underneath the Bushes. He soon laid hold on it, and perceived that it covered the Scull of a Man, and that the whole Skeleton lay beneath the Bush. The poor Man was startled at the Sight, and went and called others to see it, who took up the Bones and carried them to an adjoining Ale House. It is said when they took him up, the Bones of his Feet were in his Shoes, and that there was a Pair of Silver Buckles in the Straps.

Since this Accident, a Story goes current, that about 12 Months ago a Person came into an Ale house hard by, and enquired for a Lodging: The Landlord of the House being then upon moving, had pack'd up his Beds, and therefore could not conveniently comply with his Request: But John Wingfield being then in the House offered him a Bed, which the Stranger accepted, but was never afterwards heard of.

The last dying Speech and Confession of John Sturabout, *alias* Ambrose Strainge, *and* James Brown, *who were executed on Saturday the* 11*th of* March, 1737-8, *at Reading Gallows.*

Ambrose Strainge, who was executed for the Robbery and Murder of Farmer Blagrave, was born at Burford in Oxfordshire. He was in the 23d Year of his Age, bred to the Employments of Husbandry, and therefore had not the Advantage of much Learning, but discovered a competent Measure of Sense and good natural Parts, with a Temper attentive to, and receptive of Instruction.

He had lived a Servant honestly and commendably at several Places in this Country, afterwards he went to London and work'd at Mr. Hucks's Brew-house; during which Time

Time he fell into bad Company, and became addicted to an irreligious vicious Courſe of Life, particularly the Neglect of God's Publick Worſhip, and Prophanation of the Sabbath, which with much Sorrow he often reflected on during his Impriſonment, as the fatal Cauſe of his Misfortunes.

When he came from London to Reading, it was with Intention of returning to his Friends, but being aſham'd to go home in ſo poor and mean a Condition, he tarried there, till having ſpent his Money, and ran in Debt at his Quarters, he was tempted to ſupply his Neceſſities by the Commiſſion of a Robbery.

For which Purpoſe he went out on the Saturday Evening, not with any particular Deſign to rob Mr. Blagrave, rather than another. And as to his Murder, he often ſolemnly proteſted, it was quite beſides his Intention, nor did he know the Farmer's Life was at all endanger'd, till he was ſurpriſed with the News of his Death. This he affirm'd was the firſt Robbery he ever committed, and that though he had ſufficient Time to get off undiſcover'd, the Guilt and Horror of his Conſcience threw him into ſuch Aſtoniſhment, that he could not provide for his own Safety.

There is indeed juſt Reaſon to doubt the Sincerity of any Man's Repentance delay'd till the Approaches of Death, and more eſpecially of one under Confinement, and in terrible Expectation of the fatal Stroke of Juſtice; yet Chriſtian Charity leads us to think favourably of this poor Creature: Becauſe, during the whole Time of his Impriſonment, he was earneſtly deſirous of, and very thankful for the Aſſiſtances of Religion; far from endeavouring to extenuate his Faults, he expreſs'd great Self-Deteſtation, lamented his evil Ways, and acknowledg'd God's righteous Providence in bringing him to Juſtice; frequently declaring that he knew himſelf unworthy to live, and did not therefore deſire it; that his Puniſhment was neceſſary as an Example for others; that the Death of the Body gave him no manner of Concern, but his only Solicitude and Care was about the Salvation of his immortal Soul. And not only did he lament his particular Crime, but his paſt Irreligion and Senſuality, which prepared him for Ruin, and gradually led him on to Wickedneſs, which brought him to an untimely and ignominious Death. Wiſhing other Sinners to ſtand rebuked and aſtoniſhed by his Example, and to reflect in due Time, that if they forſake God, it is but juſt in him to forſake them, and leave them to reap the Fruit of their Iniquities.

His Companion in Suffering was James Brown, of Kingſclear in Hampſhire, bred alſo to Husbandry, and about 25 Years of Age. The Crime for which he ſuffered was for returning from Tranſportation. Concerning which he gave this Account: That, after his Return, he went where he thought no body would know him, and got into a Service at high Wickham, in the County of Bucks, where he lived honeſtly, and his Maſter liked him well, till a certain Scotchman who coming that Way, and happening to know him, in Hopes of a Reward, cauſed him to be apprehended and committed to Aylesbury Goal. At the Summer Aſſizes he was acquitted there, but being thus harraſs'd, thrown out of his Place, and none caring to employ him, he was reduced to the Neceſſity of Begging or Stealing; and doing the latter, was committed to Priſon, and the Tranſportation Buſineſs revived againſt him. Concerning this barbarous Treatment, he often ſpoke with ſome Emotion, looking upon it as the Cauſe of his Deſtruction.

He much lamented the Affliction he had brought on his aged Father, the Shame and Miſery on his Wife and Child; expreſſed alſo a Senſe of his Sins, and earneſtly deſired the Benefit of Spiritual Advice and Prayer.

LONDON, March 14.

On Thurſday Morning the Lodgings of Mrs. Maynard in Kenſington Palace were broke open, and robbed of wet Linen, to the Value of 30 l. Aſſoon as the Robbery was diſcover'd, the Serjeant of the Guard was ſent for by Mr. Lowman, Houſekeeper of Kenſington Palace, and the Roll was call'd over, when only two of the whole Guard appeared to be upon their Duty; and we hear they are to be tried by a Court Martial, for being abſent from Duty. The Rogues had taken a large Elm Tree up, which had been planted about three Weeks in the upper Green, the Top of which they cut off, then rear'd the Body of the Tree againſt the Houſe, by which Aſſiſtance they got in at the Window, and committed the Robbery.

And Yeſterday Morning a Drummer in the Guards, who lodg'd in the Houſe of one Hill, a Barber, in Clement's Lane, gave Information to Col. Fuller, againſt four of the Foot-Guards, for being concerned in the Robbery at Kenſington Palace; and alſo againſt one Blackwell and his Wife, for receiving them into their Lodgings at the ſaid Hill's Houſe; upon which, Search being made, near 20 Shirts and other Linen were found in Blackwell's Cuſtody; ſhe was immediately ſecured, but her Husband made his Eſcape. They have alſo taken up 3 of the 4 Soldiers, one of which has made himſelf an Evidence; one of the other two, who had 1 of the ſtolen Shirts on him, was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Milford, and the third to the Gatehouſe. Mrs. Blackwell, and he that is admitted an Evidence, are ſent to New-Priſon.

London, March 15. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Pitt, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Oakhampton in Devonſhire, to be Aſſay Maſter for the Carriage of Tin in the Dutchy of Cornwall. And

To appoint the ſaid Mr. Pitt, Admiral of the County of Cornwall.

His Royal Highneſs has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Richard Elliott, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Leſkard in Cornwall, to be Receiver of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

And alſo to appoint the Lord Archibald Hamilton, Member of Parliament for Queenborough in Kent, to be Surveyor-General of the Dutchy of Cornwall, in the room of the ſaid Richard Elliott, Eſq;

London, March 21. We hear a new Commiſſion will ſoon paſs the Great Seal, to fill up the Vacancies, and make ſeveral Removes in the Commiſſions of the Navy and Victualling Office.

On Thurſday laſt the Committee of Aldermen and Common Council Men for managing the Fleet Market, ordered, that in order to make the ſame more commodious, Two Shops, except in the Market-Houſe, ſhould be made into one, and that down the Middle the Paſſage ſhould be made wider by 6 Foot; and that the ſame be done with all Speed.

On Sunday Mr. Alderman Parſons went round Portſoken Ward, to ſee that the Lord Mayor's Orders, for clearing the Streets of Beggars, Shoe-Cleaners, &c. were put in Execution.

The Burgeſs Court of Weſtminſter are concerting Meaſures for extirpating the Beggars and Vagrants out of that City and Liberty. It's hop'd at the ſame Time, they'll concert better Meaſures for Lighting their Streets.

We hear the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex begin to follow the laudable Example of the preſent Lord Mayor of London, by putting in Execution the Laws againſt idle and diſorderly Perſons; for that on Sunday the Conſtable and Churchwardens of Whitechappel Pariſh apprehended ſeveral diſorderly Perſons and Shoe-Blackers, in the ſaid Pariſh, and carried them before Richard Richards, and Clifford-William Philips, Eſq; Juſtices in the ſaid Pariſh, who committed ſeveral of the Offenders to hard Labour, and ordered the Conſtables for the future, to be diligent in apprehending all idle and diſorderly Perſons and Beggars in the ſaid Pariſh.

On Sunday Morning a Horſe ſtarted from Shoreditch, to go to Ware in one Hour, for 100 Guineas, which was perform'd in 57 Minutes and a Half; but on the Perſon's alighting the Horſe bled violently at the Noſe and at all his Feet, and 'tis thought cannot live. He carried 9 Stone; there was a great Sum of Money laid on this Occaſion.

WIL

WILLIAMSBURG, June 30.

We have received the following Account from Captain Corbett, *lately arrived at* Hampton, *from St.* Chriſtophers, *viz.*

James Corbett, Maſter of the Ship *Unity*, lately arrived from St. *Chriſtophers*, adviſes, That on the 26th of *April* laſt, in the Latitude of 22 Degrees N°. he met with a Sloop under Convoy of a *Spaniſh* Man of War. In the Middle of Night the Sloop fired upon him ſharp Shot, which obliged him to bring too; ſoon after, the Sloop coming within Speech, order'd him to bear away and come on board with his Boat, which when he refus'd, the Maſter of the Sloop uſed him with moſt approbrious Language, and threatened inſtantly to ſink his Ship; but was timely relieved by the Man of War's coming up, who order'd him to follow her; and after ſome Hours running before the Wind to the *Southward*, the Man of War brought too and ordered him on board, but the Weather being ſuch as made it impracticable to put a Boat out, after detaining him ſome Hours, and asking ſeveral Queſtions about his Loading, diſmiſt him. The Man of War and Sloop were both from Old *Spain*, bound to *Porto Rico*.

Since our laſt, arrived in *James* River, the Ship *May*, Capt. *Sterling*, from *Boſton*, by whom we have Advice, That a Veſſel lately arrived at *Rhode-Iſland*, in 5 Weeks from *Ireland*, the Maſter of which reports, That they are raiſing Recruits all over *England*, to compleat the Regiments of Land-Forces; that they are preſſing great Numbers of Seamen; and that 14 of his Majeſty's Ships of the Line of Battle, are ordered to ſail with all poſſible Expedition to *Jamaica*: So that we may expect to hear of ſome extraordinary Commotions very ſhortly.

The Ship *Albany*, Capt. *Gemmell*, is arriv'd in *James* River, from *Glaſgow*.

We have Advice, by a Letter from *Hampton*, dated June 25, " That a Paſſenger is landed there, from on " board a Ship gone up the Bay, that came Ten Weeks " ago from *Plimouth*, who reports, That 22 Sail of Men " of War were put into Commiſſion; and that there " was a very hot Preſs at Home; that the *Spaniſh* En- " voy was forbid the Court, and order'd out of *England*; " that Sir *Yelverton Peyton* was at *Plimouth*, and al- " ſo another Man of War, of 50 Guns, which ſaid laſt " Ship was to convoy the Soldiers deſign'd for *Georgia*; " and that it was generally believ'd we ſhou'd have a " War with *Spain*.

Col. *Mackenſie*'s Brigantine is arriv'd at *Hampton*, from *Madeira*: As is alſo a Ship from *Guinea*, with Slaves, conſign'd to the Hon. *John Carter*, Eſq;

This Week an Expreſs came here from *Orange* County, to the Governor, to acquaint his Honour, That ſome *Indians* had lately murder'd Eleven White Perſons, Men Women and Children, who were ſettled far back on the Frontiers of that County; and that 'twas believ'd they were *Alleganey Indians*: Whereupon his Honour was pleas'd to iſſue Commiſſions to Perſons to go, with arm'd Men, in Purſuit of the *Indians*; and alſo to order a Meſſenger to go to the *Indian* Settlement at *Alleganey*, to demand the Murderers, if they ſhall be found among them; and alſo gave ſuch other Inſtructions and Orders as his Honour thought neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Frontier Inhabitants.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN or Stray'd away from the College in Williamsburg, *Two light Grey Horſes, One large, with a ſhort ſwitch Tail, and ſhort buſhy Main, is branded* E S *on the near Buttock, a thorough Pacer: The other a ſmall Horſe with a long ſwitch Tail, and a very long Main, branded* ℰ *and can pace faſt when put to it. Whoever brings theſe Horſes to the College, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by* John Græme.

For PHILADELPHIA, *in about a Fortnight or Three Weeks,*

THE Schooner Fanny, *lying at preſent at* Mill-Creek, *near* Hampton, *but will ſoon be higher up* James *River. Any Perſons having Occaſion of Freight or Paſſage, may apply to Mr.* Jacob Walker, *near* Hampton, *or Meſſieurs* Cherrington *and* Witton, *at* Warwick, *near the Falls of* James *River.*

THIS is to give Notice, That the following Goods are on Board the Ship Harriſon, *at* Swineyard's, *in* James *River*, Thomas Bolling, *Commander, the Owners of which are to him unknown. Any Perſon ſending for them, with Bills of Lading, or Receipts, may have them, on paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.*

W B. *a Caſe, Store. A Hogſhead, Ditto.*
I B. No. 1. *Large Caſe.*
No. 1. 2. *Casks.*
I H. *with a Figure of* 4, *and a Crow's Foot, a Box of Apothecary.*
W R. *A Caſe, Store. A Cask, ditto. A ditto, ditto.*
I E. *with a* W T *at the Top,* No. 6. *A Bundle. A Cag of Shot.*
T C. *A Firkin.* No. 1. *A Cask.*
D C. No. 15. *A Caſe.*
W C. *A Cask of Powder.*
B H. *A Cheſt, Store.*
W R, *with a Figure of* 4, *and a Crow's Foot, A Box.*
I S, *with an* R *at the Top, Three Casks of Powder.*
R W. No. 4. *A Cask.* 5. *Ditto.* 6. *A Bundle.*
No. 1. 2. *A Cask.*
I N. *with a* T *at the Top,* No. 1. *A Firkin.*
I E, *with a* T *at the Top,* N. 1. *A Cask.* 4. *Ditto. A ditto, Store.* 5. *A Cask.* 1. *A Ditto.*
B B. No. 1, 2, 3, 4. *Casks of Powder.*
I B. *with a Diamond in the middle. A Cask, Store.*
A Still, with no Mark or Number.

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subſcription, A TREATISE on the DISEASES of *Virginia, and the Neighbouring Colonies. In Four Parts,* viz.

I. The remote Cauſes of the Epidemical Diſeaſes collectively conſidered, from the Circumſtances of the Climate, and common Way of Living.

II. Each Diſeaſe ſeparately ſtated; wherein is ſhewn the immediate Cauſe, with a Retroſpect to its Connexion with the remote Cauſe, and the curative Part amply ſet forth.

III. *The Reaſons why Diſeaſes tranſlate.*

IV. An Eſſay on Pleuritick *and* Peripneumonick Fevers, *wherein the Nature of theſe Diſeaſes is fully and clearly explained; and thence is demonſtrated, that the Cure both of the nervous and inflammatory Kind, conſiſts in attenuating the Blood, ſave only, that Evacuation is requiſite by Blood-letting and Purging in the latter.*

To which is annexed, An Appendix, ſhewing the ſtrongeſt Reaſons, a priori, *that the* Seneca Rattle-Snake Root *muſt be of more extenſive Uſe than any Medicine in the* Materia Medica; *and theſe Reaſons are ſupported by ſeveral Inſtances of the extraordinary Efficacy of that valuable Medicine, which ſtill more plainly directs its Uſe in* Pleuritick *and* Peripneumonick Fevers, *and other Diſeaſes. And herein is alſo demonſtrated, that this Root will ſuit the Cure of the* Small-Pox: *Wit' References to Doctor* Hillary's *Treatiſe on that Diſeaſ*

By JOHN TENNENT.

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